

## STUDENTS OF HISTORY

Papers Read at the Meeting of the American Society.

### NOTED SCHOLARS PRESENT

Talbot Williams of Philadelphia Reports Progress of Recent Historical Investigations at Fort Raleigh. Prof. Cushing and Dr. Winslow Tell of Early Times in Massachusetts.

The second day's sessions of the eleventh annual meeting of the American Historical Association was opened at 10 o'clock this morning at the Columbian University. The morning session was conducted in two sections, the papers read in one section being on the general subject of American colonial history and those in the other on American political history. Senator George F. Hoar presided over the meeting of the first section, in Graduate Hall, and introduced the several gentlemen who read papers. About fifty delegates were present in each section.

Mr. Talbot Williams of the Philadelphia Press read a paper on the "Surroundings and site of Raleigh's colony," in the course of which he described the excavations he has recently conducted on the site of the remains of the city of Roanoke, purchased a year ago by the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association. Mr. Williams first discussed the probable approach of the early navigators, Amadas and Barlowe, and pointed out that the existing physical conditions north of Roanoke, including Collington Island, and the character of the "hanks" at this point and the distance of the shore of the last century must have indicated a considerable opening at this point in the past, which meets the conditions of the narrative.

Rev. William C. Winslow, LL. D., of Boston presented some interesting historical data in a paper on "Gov. Edward Winslow, His Part and Place in Plymouth Colony." At the close of his reading Dr. Winslow exhibited a portrait of the old colonial governor, which is supposed to be the oldest portrait of any kind in America.

PROF. CUSHING'S PAPER.

Prof. Harry A. Cushing of Columbia College was the next speaker. He made an elaborate treatment of the subject, "Political Activity of Massachusetts Towns During the Revolution," and spoke in part as follows:

"The steps of Parliament to limit the independence and freedom of town action, to abolish the jury system, and radically to alter the legislative process, are checked primarily by the towns. By this action first in their own continued existence asserted, and then their action is brought about the overthrow of the royal courts, the end of the royal legislature, and practically the cessation of royal administration in the effective disposal of money and the transfer of the contest in its theory turns on the relative legitimacy of an act of government. The latter is supported by the towns, and under their leadership the government in Massachusetts destroyed; and, further, under their explicit direction is a provisional government established."

Prof. H. L. Cushing of Columbia College read a paper on "Classification of Colonial Government," an abstract of which is as follows:

"In this paper I shall hope to show that Blackstone's classification, which has been generally accepted hitherto, is faulty in two respects. First, that the colonial government is both inexact and incorrectly used. It is inexact because it does not describe with precision any institution of government. The reason for this is that the colonial government is used for a great variety of purposes, both in public and private transactions, and hence a descriptive term lacks definiteness of meaning. Second, that the classification would restrict the term to the colony as a civil corporation, though, if used as it is, it should be applied to the proprietary provinces as well as to the colonies. As it cannot be used in this broader sense, I suggest that the expression 'charter government' be discarded altogether. Second, instead of the three forms of colonial government, as they appear in Blackstone's classification, there are really only two, the corporate and the province."

THE ONLY "COLONIES."

"In support of this I shall show that the proprietary government and the royal province are the same form, and that the term corporate correctly described only Massachusetts previous to 1684, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Those were the only colonies which were originally established as corporations. Virginia, under the London company, and Georgia under the trustees, may then be regarded as essentially proprietary and included under the class of colonies. So must New Plymouth, so far as it had any legal relations at all. New Haven, as a colony, had no legal relations. A study of the corporations will show that, as distinguished from the provinces, they were the earliest forms of American government, and necessary to a large extent independent and self-supporting."

PENNSYLVANIA LANDS.

Mr. William R. Shepherd, of Brooklyn, N. Y., read a scholarly paper on "The Land System of Provincial Pennsylvania." The paper showed a remarkably thorough research among old and obscure records of the colony. It recalled the provisions of the royal charter of 1681, and the concessions. Among other subjects elaborated in the paper were the land office and its officials, warrants and patents, quit rents, manors, improvements, and the elements, and the schemes of the land speculators, the regulations of 1765, legislation respecting the land system, and the confiscation of the proprietary estates.

SEVERAL OTHER PAPERS.

Other papers were read by proxy from Dr. J. S. Bassett, professor of history in Trinity College, on "Sufrage in the State of North Carolina," Dr. Stephen B. Weeks of the Bureau of Education, Washington, on "The Colonial Culture in North Carolina," Dr. J. G. Bourne, clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, on "Historical Work in Canada," Dr. J. M. Foner of the Congressional Library on "Colonies of North America and the Genesis of the Commonwealth of the United States," and Edward McGarry of Charleston, S. C., on "Slavery in the Province of South Carolina (1670-1770)."

"The Journal of the Continental Congress" was well treated by Herbert Friedenwald of Philadelphia. Other papers were as follows: "Locating the Capital," by Gailard Hunt, Department of State, Washington; "Commodore John Barry," by Martin J. Griffin, American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia; "The Employment of Indians in the War of 1812," by Ernest Cruikshank of Erie, Pa.; "The Agreement of 1817. Reduction of Naval Forces Upon the American Lakes," by J. M. Callahan of Johns Hopkins University; "Electoral College for the State of Maryland," by Dr. B. C. Steiner, associate in history, Johns Hopkins University; "Light on the Underground Railroad," by Prof. W. B. Siebert of Ohio State University; "The Political Aspects of the Homestead Law Agitation," by Prof. Benj. S. Terry of the University of Chicago; "Some Old Diplomacy of the United States, 1861," by Gen. Marcus J. Wright, War Department, Washington; "The Battle of Gettysburg," by Harold P. Goodnow of Cornell University; "The Historical Monograph," by Rev. Anson Titus of Tufts College, Massachusetts.

The afternoon session did not begin until 4 o'clock, and occurred at the Arlington Hotel. Papers to be read at that meeting were:

"A Plea for the Study of the History of Northern Europe," by Dr. A. C. Coolidge, of Harvard University; "The French Revolution as Seen by the Americans of the Eighteenth Century," by Dr. Charles D. Hazen, professor of history, Smith College; "Napoleon's Concomitant with Pope Pius VII.," by Prof. Charles L. Wells, of University of Minnesota; "The German Imperial Court," by Oswald G. Villard, of Harvard University.

The closing session will be held this evening in the main hall of the Columbian University, Fifteenth and H streets, at 8 o'clock.

### NEARLY HALF A MILLION.

Big Loss to Manufacturers of United States Uniforms.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 27.—The exciting fire this morning at the corner of Charles and Baltimore streets in Oden & Co.'s clothing store, resulted in a loss of \$350,000.

Oden & Co. have the contract with the United States government for the manufacture of all letter-carriers' and other uniforms purchased by the government. The firm employs 200 men.

### TRACTION COMPANY BILL

Referred to Commissioners for Hearing Next Thursday.

Right of Way Asked Includes Large Territory and Strong Opposition Will Appear.

The Capital Traction Company wants a few streets, and President Samuel L. Phillips of the Metropolitan Railway Company objects.

The bill introduced by Senator Call December 3, in which the big cable company prefers its modest request has been referred to the Commissioners, and they have set a hearing for Mr. Phillips and others on January 2 at 11 a. m., when the grounds of objection will be fully stated.

President Dunlop of the Traction Company and others will also be present to set forth the claims of the Washington-Georgetown-Capital Traction to public favor. Mr. Phillips was this morning at the bedside of his father, who is dangerously ill, and could not be seen for the purpose of obtaining his reason for opposing the Traction Company's wish.

The bill is an amendment to the charter of the Traction Company. It asks for right of way for two extensions. One starts at Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest; runs south on Seventeenth street, along by the War Department, to G street, thence west on G street to the river front, continuing east on G street to Twenty-sixth, south on Twenty-sixth to E, east on E to Seventeenth, and north on Seventeenth to the beginning. This lays off a good deal of land. It is proposed that the Traction Company may make some objection to the move.

But this is only half. The other branch asked for starts at Twenty-second street and the river front, runs north along Twenty-second street to Florida avenue, and east along Florida avenue to connect with the present track of the company at Eighteenth street.

TORRENTS OF RAIN FELL.

Washington Is Visited by Wild Winds and Water.

Not since the blizzard of last March has Washington experienced such a storm of rain and swept over the city last night. The three hours of rain yesterday betokened approaching trouble, and it was at 6 o'clock in the evening that the swift traveling storm king first blew his breath upon the District. Pedestrians scented rain in the air and made for shelter from the down which was being driven in the air by the wind. Toward 7 o'clock the gale subsided, but an hour later the storm which was in progress along the entire Atlantic coast entered the District.

It came by way of Cumberland, felling trees and telegraph poles on its way. Travel was suspended on the Brightwood electric line, owing to the falling poles. The Potomac river was already deserted by the cable cars, which could move only at half speed owing to the wind's pressure.

But this was not all; combined with the genuine nor'wester was a perfect deluge of rain. The clouds descended nearly upon the face of the sun, and the rain poured in torrents, threatening to flood several houses. The rain lasted but twenty minutes, and the sun shone brightly for a few minutes. According to the Weather Bureau, was three-tenths of an inch, was a remarkable one for this season.

The record shows that the wind traveled at a rate of sixty-five miles per hour. It remained Washington's guest but a very short time. Signs were blown down and telegraphic and telephonic communication cut off.

The Western Union and Postal companies report great damage to their wires west of Cumberland and north of Baltimore. Chicago and Western communication was had by way of Atlanta, while late in the night communication between this city and Baltimore were useless.

Following the storm the temperature fell several degrees and though the sun shone brightly today it was quite chilly. Col. Williams of the Weather Bureau, predicts for tomorrow that it will remain fair and be slightly warmer.

Stranded in the Chesapeake.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 27.—The schooner Emma C. Cotton, from Philadelphia for Savannah, with a cargo of coal, was stranded on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay, and was being towed by a tugboat at 2:30 o'clock this morning. The vessel and cargo will probably be a total loss. The crew of the Cotton was saved by the lifeboats.

Auction Sales Today.

Duncanson Bros. Ninth and D streets northwest—G street northeast, No. 1229, brick dwelling, lot 283, square 1004, by order of A. A. Wilson and J. B. Larner, trustees. Sale today at 4 p. m.

Florida avenue northeast, brick dwelling, No. 1116, lot 77, block 2, Trinidad, by order of Charles F. Benjamin and William H. Duncanson, trustees. Sale today at 4:30 p. m.

Walter B. Williams & Co., 1001 Pennsylvania avenue—R street northeast, No. 48, brick dwelling, lot 30, block 8, by order of W. E. Edmonston and J. D. Coughlin, trustees. Sale today at 4 p. m.

Free Fashion Supplement to The Sunday Times.



New View of the Cuban's Struggle for Liberty.

## SILVER MEN SATISFIED

Amendment to the Bond Bill for Reissue of Greenbacks.

## STRONG POLITICAL STROKE

The Republicans of the House Did It In Order to Pacify the Republicans in the Senate Who Favor the White Metal-Cleveland Will Not Like It, but They Don't Care.

The silver men in the House express themselves as being very well satisfied with the concession made them by the amendment to the pending bond bill which provides for reissuing greenbacks instead of retiring them.

The Republicans found it expedient to give this sop for three reasons, all of them being matters of policy, if not expediency. The first is that fully seventy-five of the Republican members are out and out advocates of free coinage. By combining with the free-silver Democrats, a formidable and dangerous faction could be developed. It is desired by all means to avoid such a division at this stage in the session.

The second is that such a provision greatly enhances the prospects of the bill passing the Senate, as it divides the opposition of the greenbacks into two camps. The demand for gold by half a billion, and may also modify some of the Democrats. It would be expedient at this time to lose and all sorts of possibilities in the way of gain. The impression going abroad among the farmers and miners that the Republicans are conservative and fair-minded and disposed to impartially consider the silver question when time and opportunity offer would be of great benefit to the cause.

The silver Republicans in the House are reasonably well satisfied. Messrs. Pickens, Gamble and the numerous Western members who are strong advocates of free coinage say they regard it as a very reasonable concession to silver and possibly all that could be expected at this time. The others, with but few exceptions, concur in these expressions.

NO CONCESSION.

The dissenters declare that they have received no concession, but less than their just dues. They feel that a revolt of seventy-five Republicans, with all their overwhelming majority, would be to a certain extent disastrous, and its moral effect would be to give the silver cause a new impetus. Above all things the Republicans of the House have thrown a bone to the Republicans of the Senate. No bill can pass that body unless it is supported by a majority of fifteen. The question still is: Will they insist on having a bowl to themselves?

MR. HOPKINS' AMENDMENT.

When the Ways and Means Committee met yesterday morning the amendment prepared by Mr. Hopkins was inserted in the bond bill as a part of section 1, and the chairman was directed to report the measure to the House.

Section one, as amended, after giving authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to sell coin bonds, bearing interest at 3 per cent, redeemable after five years, reads as follows:

"And the Secretary of the Treasury shall use the proceeds thereof for the redemption of United States legal-tender notes and for no other purpose; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal or modify the act approved May 1, 1878, entitled 'An act to further the retirement of United States legal-tender notes.'"

Then follows the remainder of the section with reference to advertising the bonds for sale.

Another amendment inserted by the committee in section 1 today, provides that the bonds shall be payable in fifteen years after their issue.

### BOND BILL DEBATE.

Threat of the Free-Silver Republicans Was Effective.

The committee of seven appointed by the Ebbitt House Republican caucus last night to protest against rushing the bond bill through the House today, had along conference this morning with Speaker Reed and Messrs. Henderson and Dalzell, the majority members of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Dalzell, the chairman of the committee, explained the purpose of the caucus, the sentiments expressed by the various members, and added that these were the sentiments of Republicans holding diverse views on the silver question. He urged that the time for debate on the bond bill be extended, and that the Repub-

## REVENUE BILL REFERRED

House Measure Placed in Finance Committee's Hands.

## HILL'S BOND RESOLUTION

It Was Adopted by the Senate and Limits the Interest on Future Bonds at 3 Per Cent, Payable in Gold or Silver—Teller Got an Opportunity to Assault the Administration.

The House bill of yesterday "to temporarily increase the revenue, to meet the expenses of the government, and provide against deficiency" was received in the Senate today from the House, read a first and second time, and referred to the Finance Committee.

Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Hawley of Connecticut, presented and had read, "to establish a University of the United States."

Mr. Burrows of Michigan, presented and had referred to the Finance Committee a proposition to take certain articles from the free list and to have rates of duty imposed upon them, in harmony with the bill just passed by the House. He had originally prepared it as a bill, but, on being reminded by Mr. Sherman that the Senate had no right to originate a revenue measure, he put it in the form of an amendment to the House bill.

Mr. Hale introduced a joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the rank of Admiral, and make her a part of the United States Navy. He asked present consideration of the joint resolution, stating the facts in the case—how the rank fell a little below the contract requirement of speed, and said that both the President and the Secretary of the Navy were in favor of her acceptance, and wished to authorize it.

MR. HILL'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Hill of New York introduced a joint resolution directing that any bonds hereafter issued under the laws now in force may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be made payable in United States gold coin of the present weight and fineness, or in standard silver dollars, at the option of the holders of such bonds; but no bond containing such option shall bear a rate of interest exceeding 3 per cent, payable semi-annually. Mr. Hill addressed the Senate favorably of the resolution.

"The measure I have suggested," Mr. Hill said, "is a measure simply for temporary relief. As a measure of permanent relief, it is reasonably clear that all United States notes and Treasury notes should be redeemed and then cancelled."

In his speech Mr. Hill said: "The option is here presented to save the people millions of dollars in the shape of interest, and why not avail ourselves of it? If those who have money to loan are willing to charge us a lesser rate of interest, if the bonds to be issued are made payable in gold, it is difficult to see what reasonable objection can be urged to making them so payable at the option of the holders."

"Why," he asked, "should any prejudice against gold be permitted to interfere in such a transaction? Why should any question of the constitution of the United States be allowed to prevent the consummation of a favorable bargain to the government and the people?"

WITHEWORE THE MOTION.

At the close of Mr. Hill's speech, he moved the reference of the bill to the Finance Committee; but at the request of Mr. Allen of Nebraska, he withdrew the joint resolution from the table.

His speech was replied to by Mr. Teller of Colorado, who spoke of the last bond contract with a cynicism and a disingenuousness showing either the dishonesty or imbecility of the administration.

After a brief interval of time Mr. Allen was induced to withdraw his objection, and the joint resolution was again laid before the Senate and passed.

House bill to make Palm Beach, Fla., a subport of entry and delivery was reported from the Committee on Commerce, and was, at the request of Mr. Call of Florida, considered and passed.

IN MR. HUNTON'S PLACE.

Mr. Martin is the junior Senator from Virginia and takes the place on the committee made vacant by the retirement of Hon. John S. Hunter, of Virginia. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and is a lawyer.

Mr. Bennett is the junior Senator from Georgia. He is a veteran of the war. He has been prominent in the politics of his State for many years. He will make one of the strong men on the committee, it is said by his friends.

RESOLUTIONS OF INQUIRY.

Favorable Action Concerning Cuba, Walker and Bayard.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs today ordered favorable reports to be made on resolutions of inquiry in the Walker case, regarding the condition of affairs in Cuba, and the resolution of Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, with some modifications, requesting information regarding the utterances of Ambassador Bayard.

Match Factory Burned.

Lebanon, Pa., Dec. 27.—The large factory of the East Lebanon Match Company was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss about \$20,000; partially covered by insurance. A wall of the building gave way during a high wind and rain storm, and falling in thousands of flaming matches, incinerated them.

Free Fashion Supplement to The Sunday Times.

## FINANCE WAS DISCUSSED.

Today's Cabinet Meeting Was a Protracted One.

All the members were present at today's Cabinet meeting, which was a protracted one. Secretary Olney was absent. Mr. White House early in the morning, and Secretary Carlisle was in conference with the President for an hour before the meeting.

It is understood that aside from routine matters, finance was the main topic of consideration today. The Cabinet approved Secretary Herbert's suggestion to name battleship No. 6 "Kentucky."

INDIANA WILL PRACTICE.

Ship Will Proceed to Newport and Not to Port Royal.

The battleship Indiana is expected to get away from Philadelphia today or Monday under orders to proceed to Newport, R. I., for her automobile torpedo outfit, stopping at Gardner's Bay for great-gun practice. There is no report that the ship was ordered to Port Royal.

The cruiser Minneapolis reached Alexandria yesterday and reported to Admiral Schreider, who is at Smyrna on the San Francisco, the Marbled remaining at Mersine.

Lockport, Ill., Dec. 27.—The powder magazine at Smith and Eastman's section of the drainage canal near here, containing 2,000 pounds of dynamite, blew up at 6 o'clock this morning. No one was injured.

The watchman had left the magazine, and supposedly an ember from the stove fell to the floor.

Naperville, Ill., Dec. 27.—An earthquake shock or an explosion sufficiently hard to shake houses throughout the city and awake many of the inmates out of a deep sleep was felt here at 4 o'clock this morning. No damage resulted.

Dynamite in Pennsylvania.

Hazleton, Pa., Dec. 27.—Bart Turner, a miner; Andrew Lawrence, laborer, and William Girard, fireman, were instantly killed by an explosion of dynamite in the Colliery this afternoon. There were no other persons in the vicinity at the time, and the cause of the explosion will never be known.

AGAINST THE B. & O.

Commissioners Refuse Northeast Citizens' Offer of Aid.

There will be no special counsel in the prosecution of the cases against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Some time ago the citizens of Baltimore offered to aid the Commissioners in their prosecution of the railroad. The offer was refused.

The Commissioners replied today that the public interests involved were being properly taken care of, and it would not be necessary to accept the society's generous offer. They expressed their appreciation of the public spirit shown.

STREET EXTENSION VERDICT.

Decision of Cases Expected From the Jury Tomorrow.

A verdict is expected to be returned tomorrow, or by Monday at the latest, from the jury having under consideration the street extension cases. The verdict has been prepared and is now undergoing revision as to details.

A draft of it has been in the hands of the attorneys since yesterday. The paper will be submitted to the Board of Public Works, and will cover all the points. The verdict in the Denison & Leight subdivision, No. 419, will be the first returned.

PROPRIETOR SUSPECTED.

Chicago Man Who Carried a Suspicious Heavy Line of Insurance.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 27.—Twenty of the Pullman Apartment Building, 230 to 252 Fifth street, were driven from their beds by fire and alarm of fire at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Sarah Atkinson, an invalid, was carried from the place in a state of hysteria and removed to the hospital, where it is feared she will die. The fire started in an upholstering shop on the ground floor.

The proprietor of the shop, Charles Katzman, has been arrested on suspicion of arson. The police think he carried excessive insurance, and traces of kerosene oil were discovered by the firemen. The loss will not exceed \$5,000.

STORM AT NEW YORK.

Winds Play Havoc and There Is Probable Loss of Life.

New York, Dec. 27.—Reports continue to come in this morning of damages everywhere in this vicinity by last night's high wind and rain. At many persons had narrow escapes from serious injury, if not death.

In North Morrisania four telegraph poles fell across the elevated railroad tracks about 2 o'clock this morning, almost in front of an approaching train, which was stopped within ten feet of the obstruction.

Another pole in Morrisania was blown against a shanty occupied by Adolph Kramer, his wife and two children.

The pole crashed into the shanty, smashing the windows and damaging the interior of the house. Mr. and Mrs. Kramer and the two babies, thinking the house was falling, rushed into the storm. They were cared for by neighbors.

## LONG DEBATE IN HOUSE

Bond Bill Talk to Consume Day and Night Session.

### NO VOTE TILL TOMORROW

The Rule Was Sharply Criticized by Mr. Crisp and Other Democrats. The Bill Was Then Laid Before the House and the Discussion Was Begun by Mr. Dingley.

Another large crowd was present in the House today to witness the consideration of the bond bill proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means and reported to the House by Mr. Dingley as soon as the Journal had been read and various corrections made of the record of the vote yesterday on the revenue bill.

Mr. Daniels of New York made a unanimous report from the Committee on Elections, No. 1, declaring Mr. Belknap, Rep., entitled to the seat for which Mr. McGann, Dem., holds the certificate from the Third district of Illinois.

Mr. Daniels stated that Mr. McGann had appeared before the committee and conceded Mr. Belknap's election, and the committee cordially approved the action of Mr. McGann for his fairness and justice. The resolution was agreed to and Mr. Belknap appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. Henderson presented a resolution from the Committee on Rules providing for the discussion of the bond bill on Monday afternoon and at an evening session from 7:30 to 10 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock tomorrow a vote on its passage shall be taken.

MR. CRISP'S REMARKS.

Mr. Crisp, speaking to the resolution, said he desired again to call attention to the propriety of the course of the majority in this regard and to appeal to them for their own sakes to proceed with greater caution and deliberation.

The experience with the two bills already reported to the House, he said, should induce them to make the past week's action a precedent for the future. The bond bill, as originally proposed, had occasioned murmurs and criticisms on the Republican side because it was couched in language the majority did not wish to tolerate the Democrats.

What the Democrats said about it had no weight, but Republican objection led to a revision of the bill. It had been originally drawn in the committee room. Mr. Crisp had led to a modification of the proposed rule yesterday to close debate and force a vote at 5 o'clock today, so that the debate had been extended to six hours.

The leaders of the House had yielded to that objection, and had made a point that on all such occasions; and Mr. Crisp urged upon Republican Representatives opposed to the bill to make their objections valid by voting against a rule which would deprive them of the right of offering any amendment to the proposed measure.

COURSE OF THE MAJORITY.

Mr. Bailey said that while it was true the right of debate had in the past been sadly abused, the course now pursued by the majority was worse than the one against which it was a protest, "for it is dangerous to proceed without debate." Yesterday's outrage of adding to the list of amendments to the bill already under consideration to the burdens of an already too heavily laden people was to be accompanied today by the passage of a bill to increase the number of members of the House, and to add within the sound of his voice probably would live to see it wiped out. He admonished the Republicans that the people would make her a part of the United States Navy. He asked present consideration of the joint resolution, stating the facts in the case—how the rank fell a little below the contract requirement of speed, and said that both the President and the Secretary of the Navy were in favor of her acceptance, and wished to authorize it.

MR. HILL'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Hill of New York introduced a joint resolution directing that any bonds hereafter issued under the laws now in force may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be made payable in United States gold coin of the present weight and fineness, or in standard silver dollars, at the option of the holders of such bonds; but no bond containing such option shall bear a rate of interest exceeding 3 per cent, payable semi-annually. Mr. Hill addressed the Senate favorably of the resolution.

"The measure I have suggested," Mr. Hill said, "is a measure simply for temporary relief. As a measure of permanent relief, it is reasonably clear that all United States notes and Treasury notes should be redeemed and then cancelled."

In his speech Mr. Hill said: "The option is here presented to save the people millions of dollars in the shape of interest, and why not avail ourselves of it? If those who have money to loan are willing to charge us a lesser rate of interest, if the bonds to be issued are made payable in gold, it is difficult to see what reasonable objection can be urged to making them so payable at the option of the holders."

"Why," he asked, "should any prejudice against gold be permitted to interfere in such a transaction? Why should any question of the constitution of the United States be allowed to prevent the consummation of a favorable bargain to the government and the people?"

WITHEWORE THE MOTION.

At the close of Mr. Hill's speech, he moved the reference of the bill to the Finance Committee; but at the request of Mr. Allen of Nebraska, he withdrew the joint resolution from the table.

His speech was replied to by Mr. Teller of Colorado, who spoke of the last bond contract with a cynicism and a disingenuousness showing either the dishonesty or imbecility of the administration.

After a brief interval of time Mr. Allen was induced to withdraw his objection, and the joint resolution was again laid before the Senate and passed.

House bill to make Palm Beach, Fla., a subport of entry and delivery was reported from the Committee on Commerce, and was, at the request of Mr. Call of Florida, considered and passed.

IN MR. HUNTON'S PLACE.

Mr. Martin is the junior Senator from Virginia and takes the place on the committee made vacant by the retirement of Hon. John S. Hunter, of Virginia. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and is a lawyer.

Mr. Bennett is the junior Senator from Georgia. He is a veteran of the war. He has been prominent in the politics of his State for many years. He will make one of the strong men on the committee, it is said by his friends.

RESOLUTIONS OF INQUIRY.

Favorable Action Concerning Cuba, Walker and Bayard.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs today ordered favorable reports to be made on resolutions of inquiry in the Walker case, regarding the condition of affairs in Cuba, and the resolution of Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, with some modifications, requesting information regarding the utterances of Ambassador Bayard.

Match Factory Burned.

Lebanon, Pa., Dec. 27.—The large factory of the East Lebanon Match Company was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss about \$20,000; partially covered by insurance. A wall of the building gave way during a high wind and rain storm, and falling in thousands of flaming matches, incinerated them.

Free Fashion Supplement to The Sunday Times.

## EXCLUSIVE all-day service of the United Press, the New England Associated Press, the Southern Associated Press, the New York State Associated Press, supplemented by the exclusive right to publish in Washington the New York Herald copy-right Cable Service.

Bond Bill Talk to Consume Day and Night Session.

### NO VOTE TILL TOMORROW

The Rule Was Sharply Criticized by Mr. Crisp and Other Democrats. The Bill Was Then Laid Before the House and the Discussion Was Begun by Mr. Dingley.

Another large crowd was present in the House today to witness the consideration of the bond bill proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means and reported to the House by Mr. Dingley as soon as the Journal had been read and various corrections made of the record of the vote yesterday on the revenue bill.

Mr. Daniels of New York made a unanimous report from the Committee on Elections, No. 1, declaring Mr. Belknap, Rep., entitled to the seat for which Mr. McGann, Dem., holds the certificate from the Third district of Illinois.

Mr. Daniels stated that Mr. McGann had appeared before the committee and conceded Mr. Belknap's election, and the committee cordially approved the action of Mr. McGann for his fairness and justice. The resolution was agreed to and Mr. Belknap appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. Henderson presented a resolution from the Committee on Rules providing for the discussion of the bond bill on Monday afternoon and at an evening session from 7:30 to 10 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock tomorrow a vote on its passage shall be taken.

MR. CRISP'S REMARKS.

Mr. Crisp, speaking to the resolution, said he desired again to call attention to the propri